

HEALTH
D 11 JAN 57
C.S. 62

ARNOLD
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

for the Year

1955

Including The Report of the

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

ARNOLD
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

for the Year

1955

including the Report of the

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

HERBERT JONES & SON, LTD., PRINTERS, WARSER GATE
NOTTINGHAM

1956

ARNOLD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council:

*MR. T. H. LEIVERS, J.P.

Vice-Chairman of the Council:

*MRS. E. MCCUNN

Chairman of the Public Health and Housing Committees:

MR. T. H. LEIVERS, J.P.

Members of the Council:

MR. D. BISHOP

*MR. L. J. BRAMLEY.

*MR. G. H. CHAPMAN.

*MR. G. F. CRANE.

*MISS E. S. GELL.

*MR. A. E. LESTER, J.P.

*MR. W. LESTER.

MR. W. LOCKLEY.

*MR. H. LYNAM.

*MR. J. J. MILLER.

MR. J. H. SALT.

*MR. F. M. STEVENS.

MR. A. L. TOMLINSON.

* Denotes Members of the Public Health and
Housing Committees.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

<i>Medical Officer of Health:</i>	H. D. H. ROBINSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
<i>Chief Sanitary Inspector :</i>	F. HARRISON (a) (b).
<i>Housing Inspector :</i>	
<i>Additional Sanitary Inspector:</i>	F. ROBINSON (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h).
<i>Chief Clerk :</i>	F. H. JEW.
<i>Clerk:</i>	A. TURNER (Resigned August, 1955). J. J. KIRK (Appointed November 1955).

- (a) Sanitary Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspector's Examination Joint Board.
- (b) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.
- (c) Diploma of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.
- (d) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works.
- (e) R.I.B.A. Certificate of Competency for the office of Building Surveyor.
- (f) Institute of Municipal Engineers Building Inspector Certificate.
- (g) Institution of Sanitary Engineers Associate Membership Examination.
- (h) Testamur Institute of Public Cleansing.

Area of District	4,505 acres
Population (Registrar General	
Mid-1955)	22,400
,, (1951 Census) .. .	21,474
Rateable Value as at 31st March,	
1956	£145,762
Product of a Penny Rate for the	
year ending 31st March, 1956 ...	£577
Rate in the £,	21/-

ANNUAL REPORT

of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1955.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
ARNOLD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Arnold, 1955.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my first Annual Report on Health services in Arnold. First I have to record the excellent work done by my predecessor, Dr. North, and by Mr. Harrison, particularly in the realm of slum clearance, thanks to which you were able, when permissive legislation was passed, to launch an immediate slum clearance programme. 462 houses were listed as needing demolition in the next five years, and of these 77 were put into the first year's programme which began 1st October, 1955. At the end of the year 18 houses had been actually demolished.

Maternity and Child Welfare Service.

This service is administered by the County Council. Much of the work is done by health visitors in the home, but supervision and examination of mothers and children is also carried on in the clinics. A great deal of work is done in consultations with the doctor at the clinic which might be considered to fall more properly within the province of the family doctor. During one period of 8 weeks in 1955, for example, the following were dealt with at one clinic :

Examinations at first attendance	..	26
Feeding difficulties at various ages	..	26
Certificates for accessory foods	.. ..	30
Acute disability in child	.. ..	97
Non-acute „ „ „	.. ..	29
Immunisation and vaccination	.. ..	65
Mother's health	.. ..	1
Management difficulties	.. ..	6

It appears that some mothers are reluctant to trouble the family doctor with something which might be trivial, and use the clinic for preliminary advice. The main duty of the clinics when they were first set up was the maintenance of breast feeding, and this is still one of their most important functions.

Arnold is fortunate in the constructive attitude of its family doctors towards preventive medicine. The pity is that the initiative shown by these doctors is not encouraged enough by the existing organisation of the health services. The family and clinic doctors, district nurse, midwife and health visitors should form a closely associated team, working if possible in a health centre where their activities could be easily co-ordinated.

Infectious and Contagious Diseases.

Apart from the expected measles outbreak there were no epidemics of infectious diseases during the year. An important weapon in the battle against this group of illnesses is the programme of inoculation and vaccination. During the year inoculation against whooping cough was extended by including it with diphtheria inoculation offered to infants. A wider use of this combined vaccine should lead to a diminution of at least one-third in the number of cases and a milder illness in those affected.

Tuberculosis.

This, the most important of the endemic conditions, shows so far no sign of any satisfactory decrease of incidence in the area. Improvement must depend at the moment on two main measures : (1) finding and rendering safe the infectious person ; (2) improving housing, nutrition and other social conditions. Particularly does this apply to the large family, the greatest sufferer from inadequate standards in all these particulars.

Food Poisoning.

Under this heading come conditions causing inflammation of the digestive system with diarrhoea or vomiting or both. These are most often due to swallowed infection. Outbreaks are of two kinds : (1) family or individual illness, (2) cases where a number of people are infected through a single channel. In either case some of the sufferers or contacts are likely to become carriers of infection for a time after recovery or even without having been ill.

Very simple precautions help to prevent infection. Washing the hands always after using the toilet could prevent many outbreaks. This is particularly important for anyone handling food. In canteens and restaurants, adequately and easily cleaned equipment is a necessity, but the greatest need is for sanitary discipline of staff, with control and medical supervision of workers who have been ill. It is no use preserving the freedom of one individual while depriving hundreds of others of the freedom to be well.

These lessons were underlined by a mild canteen outbreak during the year. One kitchen worker was absent with diarrhoea for one day, and a few days after her return to work 46 out of 140 diners were taken ill. Three members of the kitchen staff were found to be carriers of a food poisoning organism, which was also found in some food left over from that day's dinner.

With the passing of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 and the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955, certain standards have been laid down which are now compulsory for food handlers and places where food is prepared. These regulations will give rise to a great deal of additional work, both of education and of routine inspection, and for this work to be properly done staff must be available. In the past, powers have been lost to some of the smaller authorities because they have been persuaded that they could not exercise them adequately. Food poisoning infections are on the increase throughout the country and have become a national issue, and it is the clear duty of local authorities to implement the legislation in a vigorous manner.

As will be seen from the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, much of the work coming within our province has been left untouched, and some inadequately performed, owing to lack of staff. I refer particularly to our duties under the Factory Acts and the Shop Acts.

Finally, I should like to pay tribute to the staff of the department, who have had to cope with a task which was already impossible and will now become fantastic.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. D. H. ROBINSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

Vital Statistics :

Population: .. 22,400 (Registrar-General's estimate for mid 1955).
21,474 (Census 9/4/51-Preliminary Report)

Births: Live .. 348 (Male 180, Female 168)
Still .. 9 („ 7, „ 2)

Illegitimate :

Live .. 15 („ 9, „ 6)
Still .. 0 („ 0, „ 0)

Deaths: .. 221 („ 121, „ 100)

Total Deaths

under 1 year . 8 („ 6, „ 2)

Illegitimate do. 1 („ 0, „ 1)

Total Deaths

under 4 weeks 6 („ 4, „ 2)

Illegitimate do. 1 („ 0, „ 1)

Birth Rate:

Crude Live B.R. .. 15.54 per 1,000 population.

Adjusted Live B.R. .. 15.70 „ „ „

Crude Still B.R. .. 0.40 „ „ „
(or 25.86 per 1,000 total births)

Adjusted Still B.R. .. 0.40 per 1000 population.
(or 26.12 per 1,000 total births)

Death Rate:

Crude Death Rate .. 9.87 per 1000 population.

Adjusted Death Rate .. 10.96 „ „ „

Infantile Death Rate .. 23.00 per 1,000 Live Births.

Neonatal Death Rate .. 17.24 „ „ „

Comparative Figures :

	ARNOLD	England and Wales
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population ..	15.70	15.00
Still Birth Rate, per 1,000 live and still births ..	25.21	23.1
Death Rate, all causes per 1,000 population	10.96	11.7
Infant Death Rate :	<i>Rates per 1,000 Live Births</i>	
(All causes, under 1 year of age) ..	23.00	24.9
Enteritis and Diarrhoea Death Rate, under 2 years ..	0.00	0.76

Births.

The birth rate has dropped from 16·33 per thousand population in 1954 to 15·70. The decline from the high rate in the immediate post-war years continues therefore although it remains slightly above that in the country as a whole.

Deaths.

The death rate for Arnold remains below that for England and Wales. As usual, females show a higher survival rate than males at all ages. In the tables of causes of death it is noticeable that the largest number of deaths are associated with degenerative disease of the heart and blood vessels, followed by cancer and then by lung conditions. This follows the pattern of recent years.

Infant Mortality.

There were 8 infant deaths during the year. A generation or two ago infection played a large part in infant deaths but as the table below shows this case has largely been eliminated today.

The causes of death of these 8 children were as follows :—

<i>Cause of Death.</i>	<i>No. of Deaths.</i>		
	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Prematurity	2	0 ..	2
Primary Pneumonia	1	0 ..	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	2	1 ..	3
Want of attention at birth ..	0	1 ..	1
Asphyxia	1	0 ..	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL ..	6	2 ..	8
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Causes of Death.

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	1	4	5
„ (Non-pulmonary)	2	1	3
Syphilitic disease	1	—	1
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases	—	2	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Carried forward</i>	4	7	11

	<i>Brought forward.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Femalc.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Cancer : Stomach		4	7	11
Lung		3	3	6
Breast		4	1	5
Uterus		—	5	5
All other sites		—	2	2
Leukæmia		10	5	15
Vascular lesions of nervous system ..		1	—	1
Coronary disease, angina		14	22	36
Hypertension with heart disease ..		18	7	25
Other heart disease		2	2	4
Other circulatory disease		20	19	39
Influenza		5	3	8
Pneumonia		—	—	—
Bronchitis		4	2	6
Other respiratory diseases		10	5	15
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..		3	1	4
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa ..		4	1	5
Nephritis and nephrosis		0	2	2
Hyperplasia of prostate		2	1	3
Congenital malformations		1	—	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases		—	—	—
Motor Vehicle Accidents		9	9	18
All other accidents		2	0	2
		5	3	8
TOTAL ..		121	100	221

Infectious Diseases.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>No. of</i>	<i>Case rates per 1,000 population.</i>	
		<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Eng. & Wales.</i>
Scarlet Fever	0	0.0	0.73
Whooping Cough	56	2.5	1.77
Diphtheria	0	0.0	0.0
Erysipelas	0	0.0	0.10
Measles	601	26.83	15.54
Pneumonia	0	0.0	0.66
Acute Poliomyelitis :			
(Paralytic)	1	0.04	0.01
(Non-paralytic)	0	0.0	0.01
Food Poisoning	0	0.0	0.28
Meningococcal Infection	0	0.0	0.03
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	15	0.67	0.77
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary) ..	0	0.0	0.11
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	0.08	0.27

Scarlet Fever.

Scarlet Fever was not reported during the year. This disease is at the moment generally so mild that often the family doctor is not consulted.

Whooping Cough.

There was a decrease in incidence apparently during the year which, with the expected increase in inoculation, should proceed further in the coming years.

Measles.

The 601 cases of measles reported were part of a nation wide epidemic which was expected in 1955. Arnold was affected more than most places, the case rate being 26.83 as compared with 15.54 for England and Wales. This disease occurs regularly in epidemic form whenever the proportion of non-immune children reaches a certain level. There were no deaths.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

The single case of Poliomyelitis occurred in a young man.

Diphtheria.

This disease has disappeared from Arnold. If we can maintain the immunisation rate at its present level, and improve that for babies from 6 to 12 months old, which is less than half that for children from 1 to 5 years old, we shall be safer.

Meningococcal Infections.

There were no cases in 1955.

Tuberculosis.

There are no signs of any definitive decrease in the number of new cases. This is disappointing, as one might have expected that the drop in the number of infectious cases due to advances in treatment would lead to fewer cases being found. However, the old rule that better standards of living, and particularly of housing, are the key to improvement in the incidence of tuberculosis must still be borne in mind.

There were 203 cases on the register at 31st December, 1955. Each of these cases represents so many hours of work lost, so much invalidism and incapacity, so much damage to family life, and we cannot be satisfied with a situation in which prevention is lagging so far behind treatment.

TUBERCULOSIS IN 1955

Age Group	New Cases				Deaths (Old and New Cases)			
	Resp.		Non-Resp.		Resp.		Non-Resp.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1-5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-15 "	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
15-25 "	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-45 "	3	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
45-65 "	4	2	-	-	-	1	1	-
65 years and over	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1
Totals	8	7	-	-	1	4	1	2

Number on the Register, 1st January, 1955	..	195
Number added or restored to the Register	..	25
Number removed from the Register	..	17
Number on the Register, 1st January, 1956	..	203

Tuberculosis case rate per 1,000 population :—

	Respirative.		Meninges.		Other	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
England and Wales .	0.45	0.32	0.005	0.006	0.04	0.05
ARNOLD	0.36	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Year.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total.
1938 ..	21	..	5	..	26
1941 ..	19	..	4	..	23
1942 ..	15	..	6	..	21
1943 ..	16	..	8	..	24
1944 ..	n.a.	..	n.a.	..	16
1945 ..	14	..	2	..	16
1946 ..	13	..	3	..	16
1947 ..	22	..	3	..	25
1948 ..	33	..	2	..	35
1949 ..	21	..	2	..	23
1950 ..	20	..	2	..	22
1951 ..	21	..	2	..	23
1952 ..	21	..	2	..	23
1953 ..	21	..	0	..	21
1954 ..	17	..	1	..	18
1955 ..	24	..	1	..	25

The death rate is 0.36 deaths per 1,000 population and this figure compares with that of 0.25 for 1954.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Laboratory Facilities.

The Public Health Laboratory, being the laboratory for the Notts. Area under the Public Health Laboratory Service of the Medical Research Council, carries out the following examinations :—

Milk :	Phosphatase Test, Methylene Blue Test, Bacteriological, etc.
Ice Cream :	Methylene Blue Test, Grading, etc.
Food :	Bacteriological examination of foodstuffs.
Water :	Bacteriology of water.
Pathological Specimens :	Bacteriology and pathology of swabs, sputa, etc.

The Laboratory carries out many other functions but the above are the main ones the Department is likely to require. The Service is a most excellent one and is available to the Medical Profession.

City Analyst's Laboratory.

Similar examinations to the above are carried out in respect of Milk, Ice Cream and Water. The Laboratory is also able to carry out chemical analysis of food. Mr. W. W. Taylor, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., is an official analyst for the purpose of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Ambulance Service.

One ambulance is stationed at the Arnold Sub-depot and is available for use in the Arnold Urban and surrounding districts. This vehicle is under the direct control of the Notts. County Council Ambulance Control, Telephone number 88771.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

Maternity Services.

These Services are supplied by the Nottinghamshire County Council.

The present arrangements for the clinics are :—

ARNOT HILL PARK—ANTE-NATAL CLINIC—Alternate Tuesday afternoons.

These clinics are from 2 p.m. until 4.30 p.m. and post-natal cases are seen at these sessions.

Attendance Figures for Clinics.

ANTE-NATAL ATTENDANCES :

First attendance (New Cases)	..	50	(62 in 1954)
Total attendances	..	185	(246 „ „)

POST-NATAL ATTENDANCES :

Total attendances	..	15	(22 „ „)
Number of Ante-natal Clinics held	..	33	(49 „ „)

Midwifery Service.

The services of three Midwives are provided by the Nottinghamshire County Council. The following information is supplied in respect of these Midwives :—

Nurse A. Billington, 23, Acton Road, Arnold	..	Arnold 26-8746
Nurse E. Greensmith, 11, Cornwall Road, Arnold	..	Arnold 26-2538
Nurse M. Benson, 17, Spring Lane, Mapperley	..	Arnold 26-2197

Care of the Unmarried Mother.

Cases under this heading have been dealt with during 1955 and excellent co-operation exists between the Health Staff, the County Almoner Service and the Southwell Diocesan Board of Moral Welfare.

All cases are admitted to hospital in order that all necessary steps can be taken to rehabilitate the mother.

The Child Welfare Service.

This service catering for the pre-school child has continued to have a satisfactory year of work. All newly born babies are visited as soon as possible after discharge from the Maternity Hospital or after the Midwife has ceased to attend and advice is given by the Health Visitor. All cases are encouraged to attend the child welfare clinics. At all these clinics medical advice is available as your Medical Officer attends in his duties as Assistant County Medical Officer.

Children are referred when necessary for consultant advice by appointment with the Specialists at the Nottingham Children's Hospital and the Nottingham and District Orthopaedic Clinic.

The scheme whereby cases requiring Paediatric advice could be referred to the Consultant Paediatrician seconded from the Sheffield Region Hospital Board to the Nottinghamshire County Council on a part-time basis has continued satisfactorily. This service has the advantage that appointments can be easily made, the County provides office accommodation and Dr. Blandy has hospital beds available if such treatment is required.

Furthermore the Consultant is available for the supervision of premature babies. The County has also a part-time Ophthalmic Consultant available from the Regional Hospital Board and cases can now be referred to him. All such cases are seen by the Ophthalmologist at the clinic premises at Arnot Hill Park.

The following Clinics are held :—

ARNOT HILL PARK :

Wednesday and Thursday afternoons .. 2—4.30 p.m.

CAVENDISH STREET CLINIC :

Monday afternoon 2—4.30 p.m.

MAPPERLEY (1A, PLAINS ROAD) CLINIC :

Friday afternoon 2—4.30 p.m.

(No Medical Officer on the last Friday afternoon in the month)

CONSULTANT OPHTHALMIC CLINIC—ARNOT HILL PARK.

Alternate Monday afternoons 2—4.40 p.m.

(Appointments made by School Health Service, County Hall, Nottingham).

CONSULTANT PAEDRIATIC CLINIC appointments made at the County Health Department after reference from the Child Welfare Clinics.

Attendance figures for Clinics.

	<i>Total Attendances.</i>	<i>Medical Consultations</i>
Arnot Hill Park ..	5,500 (5,745)	1,439 (1,852)
Cavendish Street	2,276 (2,523)	586 (785)
Mapperley ..	2,173 (2,355)	531 (644)

The figures in brackets refer to the attendances in 1954. It should be noted that there are two clinics per week at Arnot Hill Park compared with weekly ones at the other premises.

INDIVIDUAL ATTENDANCES :

	<i>No. of children who were under 1 year on 31/12/55</i>	<i>Between 1—5 years</i>
Arnot Hill Park ..	159 (169)	428 (370)
Cavendish Street	112 (90)	153 (189)
Mapperley ..	73 (77)	154 (157)

	<i>No. of Clinics held</i>	<i>Average Attendance at Clinic.</i>	<i>No. of Attendances by Medical Officer.</i>
Arnot Hill Park ..	101 (102)	54 (56)	96 (97)
Cavendish Street ..	48 (48)	47 (52)	48 (45)
Mapperley ..	51 (50)	43 (47)	42 (37)

The figures in brackets refer to the attendances in 1954.

Supply of Welfare Foods and Vitamins.

Various types of welfare foods are available on sale at the clinics and are in great demand by the mothers attending with babies.

These foods, i.e. National Dried Milk, vitamin tablets, codliver oil and orange juice are available at the following times at the Child Welfare Centre, Arnot Hill Park —

Monday afternoon ..	..	..	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Wednesday afternoon ..	..	..	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Thursday afternoon ..	..	..	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Saturday morning ..	..	..	9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Supplies are also available at the Cavendish Street and Mapperley Clinics during the clinic sessions.

Vaccination Service.

There has been no change in this service during the year, this clinic being held after the immunisation clinic on the last Friday afternoon in the month.

The following figures represent the year's work in this important preventive service. These figures include the cases dealt with by the family doctors.

	<i>Under 1 year.</i>	<i>1 year. yrs.</i>	<i>2—4 yrs.</i>	<i>5—14 yrs.</i>	<i>15 yrs. and over</i>	<i>Total</i>
Primary Vaccinations ..	201	7	13	9	10	240
Re-vaccinations ..	—	—	1	6	27	34

These figures are above the average for many areas but could be very much better. Good propaganda is done by my colleagues in the Department, by the Health Visitors, by the General Practitioner Service, etc., but still more needs to be done.

No case of complication following vaccination has occurred during the year. The modern method of vaccination, viz.: the multiple pressure method, gives rise to little reaction especially since the modern methods of vaccine production have resulted in a potent vaccine giving few if any untoward results.

Diphtheria Immunisation Service.

The scheme as carried out in previous years has remained in force and the clinic is held as follows :—

Arnot Hill Park—Last Friday in the month .. 2.00 to 4.30 p.m.

Children resident in the Mapperley area are dealt with at the clinics held at 1a Plains Road. The arrangements in force have proved very satisfactory.

This is of great help to residents in the Mapperley area of Arnold, Carlton and Nottingham.

The following figures are submitted for the Arnold Urban District, being the total number of children immunised against Diphtheria, and therefore completely protected against this disease, up to the end of 1955.

<i>Age at 31-12-55</i> <i>i.e. Born in Year</i>	..	<i>Under 1</i> 1955	1-4 '54-51	5-9 '50-46	10-14 '45-41	<i>Total</i> <i>under 15</i>
<hr/>						
Last complete course of injections (primary or booster)						
A 1951 - 1955 ..	..	60	1,186	741	46	2,033
B 1950 or earlier ..	..	—	—	1,136	1,290	2,426

Immunisation State 31st December, 1955

	<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1—5 years</i>
Child population ..	368	1,410
No immunised ..	60	1,186
Percentage immunised ..	16·3	84·1

The low percentage in column 1 is partially explained by the fact that immunisation is not begun until the age of 6 months. Nevertheless it is too low a figure, and indicates that children are not being immunised early enough.

Daily Guardians.

The Local Health Authority maintain a system of daily guardians. This is a service looking after the children of mothers who must go out to work. There is no Day Nursery available. The mother concerned must find the guardian and if approved by the Local Health Authority, they will pay a small amount to the guardian, the mother having to make her own arrangements for the cost of feeding, etc.

Home Help Service.

A Home Help Service is provided by the Nottinghamshire County Council as Local Health Authority and there is a Local Organiser for the Carlton and Arnold Urban Districts. This Organiser is located at Park House Clinic, Carlton (T.N. Nottm. 24-7151), and can be seen at Arnot Hill Park Clinic on Thursdays from 12 noon to 2 p.m.

Nursing in the Home.

The Nottinghamshire County Council are responsible for this service and maintain the Arnold, Woodthorpe and Daybrook District Nursing Association. There are three District Nurses available. The District Nurses operate from the following addresses :—

33, Church Crescent, Daybrook .. Arnold 26-8658

19, Valley Road, Sherwood .. Arnold 26-7811

Dental Services—Maternity and Child Welfare.

The Dental Service for pre-school children and ante-natal and nursing mothers is provided by the Nottinghamshire County Council as the Local Health Authority.

This service is provided for all pre-school children and is free. It is supplemented by the service provided by the Dentists working in contract with the Executive Council of the National Health Service.

A great deal of preventive dentistry is not being done owing to lack of dentists. No regular inspection is possible, and the school medical inspections in which this might be done occur only two or three times in a child's life. In general it has been left to private dentists to give occasional emergency treatment. A few dentists maintain a regular service of supervision and to them the community owes its thanks, but on the whole the problem is merely being scratched on the surface.

It is stressed that this service is available to all ante-natal and nursing mothers, i.e. mothers who have a child under 1 year of age. This service is free including the provision of dentures.

Appointments can be made via the County Medical Officer and although there is no accommodation available in Arnold for opening a Dental Surgery, neighbouring clinics are readily accessible for Arnold cases.

School Health Service.

SCHOOL CLINIC .. every Monday and Thursday mornings
9 a.m.—12.00 noon.

A Medical Officer attends every Monday morning but not on Thursdays. The clinic is held in the premises of the Child Welfare Centre in Arnot Hill Park.

An Ophthalmic consultant conducts a regular clinic on alternate Mondays at Arnot Hill Park Clinic.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47.

It has not been necessary to take any action under this Section of the Act during the year 1955. This section deals with the removal of persons in need of care and attention who are unable to look after themselves. Action can be taken by the Council upon receipt of a certificate from the Medical Officer of Health.

The Welfare Officer for the District for the purposes of this Act is :—

Mr. R. R. Wilcockson,

Office—Methodist Church, Gedling Road, Carlton.

Nottm. 24-8392.

Office hours 9 a.m.—10 a.m. and 4 p.m.—5 p.m.

Mr. Wilcockson is also the Duly Authorised Officer for the Mental Health Service.

Annual Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector for the year 1955.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
ARNOT HILL PARK,
ARNOLD.

December, 1956.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting this, my 30th Annual Report on the Sanitary Circumstances of your Urban District for the year ending 31st December, 1955.

The publication of this Report is six months overdue due to additional duties requiring the immediate attention of the Department with no compensating increase of staff. The Department continues to function with the extra services of one clerk authorised in connection with Housing Applications for Council Houses over and above the 1939 Establishment.

Mr. A. Turner, Clerk in the Department since March 1949 resigned his appointment in August 1955 on being appointed Chief Clerk in the Engineer and Surveyor's Department. This is the second member of my staff to be promoted to Chief Clerk in other Departments of the Council.

Mr. J. Kirk was appointed to the vacancy in November, 1955.

I do not propose to make any further comments in my opening remarks other than to record my appreciation of the manner in which the Staff under my control have carried out their duties during the year.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

F. HARRISON,

*Chief Sanitary Inspector.
Housing Inspector.*

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

The Corporation of the City of Nottingham is the Water Authority for this Urban District.

A constant supply of drinking water has been available throughout the district during the year.

One sample of drinking water was submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for Bacteriological examination. The report was satisfactory.

Swimming Baths.

The Public Baths have been well conducted during the year under the supervision of Mr. Baker, and no complaints were received by the Health Department.

Total income for the year ending 31st March, 1956 amounted to £1,920, against an expenditure of £3,978, leaving £2,058 charged to the Rate Fund, equivalent to a 3·5d. rate.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The major storm water scheme prepared by the Council's Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Elliott & Brown, was commenced by the Contractors, Messrs. E. Somerfield & Sons Ltd., in 1954. Good progress was made during 1955, the concrete open channel 16 ft. wide by 4 ft. deep on the line of the Daybrook from the rear of the Fire Station to the Railway culvert was completed, together with the soak-a-way formed alongside this channel on its West side by excavating 5,000 cubic yards of rock sand.

Also a twin 33-in. diameter pipe culvert has been laid from the Fire Station, Nottingham Road, through Morley Street and a 45-in. diameter pipe culvert along Mansfield Road as far as Byron Street, then 42-in. to Church Drive, and 33-in. from Church Drive to Oxclose Lane Junction.

Also a 24-in. diameter pipe culvert has been laid along Byron Street to cope with the Oxclose Housing Estate development. This practically completes Phase 1 of the Scheme.

At the time of writing this Report Phase 2 has been commenced, providing an additional soak-a-way on the East Side of the Daybrook channel, by excavating 25,000 cubic yards of rock sand, this soak-a-way will have five times the capacity of the smaller one on the West side.

Foul sewage from the whole of the built up area of the Urban District is dealt with by the Nottingham Corporation at their Disposal Works, Stoke Bardolph, at a cost to this District of £5,750 for the year ending 31st March, 1956. The cost of maintenance of sewers, etc. within the Urban District for the same period cost £1,440 including £858 Loan Charges. Income from Sewerage Agreements and emptying of Cesspools produced £100.

Rivers and Streams.

There are no Rivers or Canals within the District.

The five tributary streams draining the areas :—

1. Gedling Road confluence via Arno Vale Road and Thackerays Lane.
2. Coppice Road confluence via Bentwell Avenue and Brookfield Road.
3. Kingswell confluence via Nottingham Road Recreation Ground.
4. Calverton Road confluence via Front Street and Nottingham Road.
5. Redhill confluence via Mansfield Road to Jubilee Road.

All converge into the Daybrook which in turn discharges into the River Leen at Bobbers Mill in the City of Nottingham, via the Valley Road Playing Fields.

This section should be read in conjunction with the preceding report on Drainage and Sewerage.

Closet Accommodation.

The position throughout the district generally is in my opinion entirely satisfactory in that a water carriage system operates to the extent of 100 per cent.

What few adverse conditions exist mainly as regards "sufficiency" will be dealt with under the Five Year Slum Clearance Programme.

Cesspools.

There are approximately 107 cesspools in the outlying parts of the Urban District, on the East, Northeast and Northern boundaries, where public sewers are not available. These are emptied by the Council on request twice a year (Spring and Autumn) at a charge of 30s. 0d. per 800 gallons.

Atmospheric Pollution.

Only 4 complaints were received during the year regarding nuisances from smoke as against 13 in 1954. 23 visits and observations were made. Engineers of premises involved have always co-operated with the Department when requested to do so.

Smoke nuisances can be attributed to one or a combination of the following conditions.

1. Siting and nature of business.
2. Adverse atmospheric conditions.
3. Mechanical break-down.
4. Failure of the human element.
5. Fuel.

The whole question is again receiving attention at Government level, and no doubt new legislation on the question of Clean Air will become operative at an early date, adding to the duties of Local Authorities and Health Departments in particular.

Public Cleansing.

1955 saw an improvement in this work due to the fact that the man-power problem was more stable than was the case in 1954.

An order was placed towards the end of 1955 for two new vehicles. 1—10 cub. yd. Dennis, and 1—7 cub. yd. Karrier Bantam.

Costs for 1955/56 showed a further increase of £1,880 as against £1,136 for 1954/55.

This increase is due entirely to wages for (a) additional staff for growth of district, (b) increased Wage Awards, (c) Joint Industrial Council conditions of service as to Holidays and Sickness Payment Scheme.

The average number of men employed on collection and disposal each week was 23·3 as against 20·35 in 1954.

	1955		1954
Total "man-days" possible..	6232·5	..	5471
Total "man-days" lost ..	836	..	915·5
Total "man-days" worked ..	5396·5	..	4555·5
Sickness and Injury ..	358·5	..	527
Holidays	380·5	..	303
Absent	97	..	85·5
Average "man-days" lost per week	16·08	..	17·6
Equivalent No. of men off work per week	3·1	..	3·4

EXPENDITURE AND INCOME year ending 31st March, 1956, from the Abstract of Accounts prepared by the Chief Financial Officer.

Expenditure: Collection :

	£	£
Administration—Collection and Disposal		900
Wages, Superannuation and Insurance	6,584	
Vehicles, including Drivers' Wages ..	3,701	
Clothing and Sundries	51	
	<hr/>	10,336

Expenditure: Disposal :

Wages, Superannuation and Insurance	1,605	
Vehicles, including Drivers' Wages ..	326	
Insurance and Rates	3	
Loan Charges	26	
Materials	40	
Fuel	13	
Clothing and Sundries	6	
	<hr/>	2,019

£13,255

Income:

Trade Refuse, etc.	28
----------------------------	----

Total Cost .. £13,227

Extract from Public Cleansing Costing Return, 31st March, 1956.

<i>Unit Costs.</i>	<i>Collection.</i> s. d.	<i>Disposal.</i> s. d.	<i>Total.</i> s. d.	<i>*Average.</i> s. d.
Gross cost per ton, labour only	14 10	3 7	18 5	16 4
Gross cost per ton, Transport	8 4	9	9 1	10 9
Net cost per ton all expenditure	23 3	4 6	27 9	26 0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£	£	£	£
Net cost per 1,000 population	461	89	550	486
Net cost per 1,000 premises	1,313	254	1,567	1,546
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

*Average for 132 Urban Districts, Ministry Costing Return, 1954.55.

Operational Statistics:

Total refuse collected (estimated)	.. ..	8,875 tons
Weight per 1,000 population per day	.. ..	21.2 cwts.
Number of premises from which refuse is collected		7,865 premises
Average haul by collection vehicles to disposal point (single journey)	.. .. .	1.95 miles
Method of disposal—controlled tipping	.. ..	100%

Summary of Complaints and Requests received, 1955.

Scavenging Service	.. .. .	313
Rats and Mice	.. .. .	232
Drains and W.C.'s	.. .. .	181
Repairs to property	.. .. .	266
Foods	.. .. .	80
Smoke nuisance	.. .. .	4
Defective dust bins	.. .. .	409
Keeping of Animals	.. .. .	5
Insect Pests	.. .. .	59
Miscellaneous	.. .. .	56
Housing Improvement Grants	.. .. .	16
Slaughter of Animals	.. .. .	274
Disinfections	.. .. .	1
Disinfestations	.. .. .	4
Total	..	<u>1900</u>

Number of Inspections and Visits.

Revisits <i>re</i> Notices	945
Housing Management (Council)	632
Houses (Public Health Act)	549
,, (Housing Act, 1936)	83
,, (,, ,, 1949) Improvement Grants	110
,, (Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954).. .. .	6
Food and Drugs (Food Premises)	253
Food-Poisoning	8
Bakehouses	10
Fried Fish Shops	19
Butcher's Shops	18
Ice Cream premises	29
Dairies	—
Keeping of Animals	47
Slaughter of Animals	1,144
Disease of Animal Act	2
Slaughterhouses	16
Drainage	523
Drains tested	84
Cesspools	121
Water courses	17
Infectious Disease	16
Factories	2
Atmospheric Pollution	23
Water Samples	3
Interviews with Owners, Builders, etc.	502
Refuse Collection and Disposal	867
Rats and Mice	297
Houses Disinfected	3
,, Disinfested	4
Caravans	6
Insect Pests	19
Miscellaneous	62
Committees	77
Hairdressing Establishments	2
Total	<u>6,499</u>

Notices.

<i>Notices.</i>				<i>Served</i>	<i>Complied</i>	
Informal	..	..	..	477	471	
Statutory	..	..	..	69	51	
<i>Statutory Notices.</i>				<i>Served</i>	<i>Complied</i>	<i>Done in Default</i>
<i>Public Health Act, 1936:</i>						
Section 75—Dustbins	..	..		27	19	5
93—Nuisances	..	..		42	27	—
Total				69	46	5

Legal Proceedings.

No proceedings were instituted by the Department during the year.

Sanitary Improvements effected.

Housing Defects:

Chimney Stacks repaired or renewed	..	..	26
Roofs repaired	..	..	42
Eavesgutters and downpipes repaired or renewed			40
Walls repaired, etc.	..	..	25
Doors repaired, rehung or renewed	..	..	13
Coal-houses repaired	..	..	8
Yards and passages paved and drained	..	..	10
Yard paving repaired	..	..	12
Fencing repaired	..	..	1
Dilapidated dustbins renewed	..	..	265
Floors repaired or renewed	..	..	11
Stairs repaired	..	..	—
Plastered walls and ceilings repaired or renewed	..	..	49
Windows repaired, made to open, etc.	..	..	17
Sash cords renewed	..	..	25
Oven and boiler sets repaired or renewed	..	..	7
Firegrates repaired, reset or renewed	..	..	13
Sinks renewed	..	..	—
Washing coppers provided or repaired	..	..	5
Hot water systems repaired	..	..	5
Water supply connected to dwelling-house	..	..	—
Burst water pipes repaired	..	..	12
Wash-hand basins renewed	..	..	—

Drainage:

Drains repaired or re-constructed	30
Obstructed drains liberated	138
Inspection chambers covers renewed	8
Inspection chambers built or repaired	11
Gullies repaired or renewed	11
Sink waste pipes trapped, repaired or renewed	11
Wire Cages provided to Vent Pipes	—

Sanitary Conveniences:

Additional Water Closets provided	—
Water Closet basins renewed	13
Water Closet seats repaired or renewed	14
Flushing cisterns repaired	17
Flush pipe joints repaired or renewed	22
Burst water supply pipes repaired	42
Water Closet structures repaired	28

Miscellaneous:

Premises disinfected—Scarlet Fever	—
Tuberculosis	2
Cancer	—
Others	—
Verminous premises disinfested	4
Premises in which treatment carried out to destroy insect pests	9
Dirty Houses cleansed	2
Keeping of animals so as to be a Nuisance, abated	5
Smoke Nuisance abated	2
Offensive Accumulations removed	10

Rats and Mice Destruction.

Total number of complaints received	232
---	-----

Treatment:

Private premises	472
Business premises	18
Local Authority	16

Total .. 506

Prebaits used	2,062
Poison baits used	699
Poison Gas used	—
Number of Visits by Sanitary Inspector	297
" " " " Rat Catcher	1,630
Wasps nests taken and destroyed	5

Sewer Treatments.

The first treatment of Sewers as required by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries was carried out on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd February. 54 Manholes covering 10 streets were baited with sausage rusk and zinc phosphide ($2\frac{1}{2}\%$). 8 complete takes and 1 partial take were recorded affecting 5 streets. The second treatment of the affected Sewers recorded after the February treatment was carried out on the 22nd—24th June. 30 Manhole coverings 5 streets were baited with bread-mash and Arsenic (10%) 3 complete takes and 1 partial take were recorded affecting 2 streets.

A good deal of useful work has been carried out during the year by the Rodent Officer (Mr. J. Lee) working in conjunction with the Sanitary Inspectors on the testing of drains causing rat infestations. such drains when found to be fractured have been repaired or relayed.

This tracing of fractured drains underground, invisible to the human eye, is the only useful function served by rats.

Costs—Taken from the Abstract of Accounts prepared by the Chief Financial Officer.

<i>Expenditure:</i>						£	£
Wages, Superannuation and Insurance	..	..					462
Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		40
Transport .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		1
Materials and Equipment	..	..	..	..	..		10
							<hr/>
<i>Income:</i>							513
Charge for Business Premises	..	..	..			14	
Ministry Grant	..	..	..	..	..	250	
						<hr/>	264
							<hr/>
Cost to Rate Fund	..	..					£249
							<hr/> <hr/>

Factories Act, 1937.

Number of Factories on Register	..	..	..	..	37
Number of Inspections	..	..	..	..	2
Number of unsatisfactory conditions found	..	..			1
" " " " remedied	..	..			0
Number of prosecutions instituted	..	..	..	..	0
Number of Outworkers	..	..	..	..	118

HOUSING.

The Waiting List for Council Houses showed a further decrease at the end of 1955. 725 cases as against 804 in 1954 and 964 for the peak year of 1951. 630 of the 725 cases cover the waiting period 1951-1955, with 95 cases prior to 1951.

119 new applications were received during 1955 of which 83 were from single persons.

General need housing is now controlled by the normal annual marriage rate of the district.

Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

Only 1 application was received for a Certificate of Disrepair, making a total of 3 since the Act came into force on the 30th August, 1954.

Housing Act, 1949.

Improvement Grants.—11 Applications were received during the year affecting 12 houses and premises. The following four applications were approved :—

1. Conversion of small back bedroom into bathroom and incidental works. Total cost £191 14s .0d. 50% on £167 (Owner/Occupier).
2. Erection of scullery in 9-in. brickwork with bathroom over together with incidental works.
Total cost £925 16s. 7d. Approved Grant £250 (Tenant).
3. Erection of new sculleries and bathroom at ground floor level and incidental works. 2 houses (1 Owner/Occupied, 1 Tenant).
Total cost £770 14s. 0d. Approved grant £350.
4. Conversion of small bedroom into bathroom with incidental works.
Total cost £210 3s. 6d. Approved grant £80 (Owner/Occupier).

The following applications were not approved for Grant :—

1. Provision of additional bedroom and lounge living room in modern bungalow of satisfactory Housing standards (Owner/Occupier).
Cost £750. Work carried out at Owner's expense.
2. Conversion of living accommodation of modern standards into self contained flat over former dwelling house and shop.
Cost £780. Scheme not proceeded with.
3. Alterations to Club living quarters.
Cost £214 8s. 0d. Work completed prior to application.
4. Alteration to Bungalow having modern standards.
Cost £781 1s. 6d. Work carried out at Owner's expense.
5. Provision of bathroom in small bedroom and incidental work.
Cost £187 0s. 0d. Work carried out by owner prior to confirmation of Grant.

6. Provision of bathroom in small bedroom and incidental works.
Cost £318 1s. 6d. Grant recommended £80.
Scheme not proceeded with owing to legal difficulties as regards Title.
7. Alterations to living accommodation at Farmhouse registered as a building of Architectural or Historic Interest.
Cost £650. Work carried out at owner's expense.

With the changing housing Policy of general need housing, slum clearance, rents and Repairs, I feel there is greater possibilities for improvement schemes being carried out on tenanted property erected before 1914, and in so doing reduce the large margin of difference in housing standards as between post 1946 and pre 1914 housing.

The adoption of such schemes would in my opinion be sound economics in preventing the extension of further slum clearance programmes beyond the current 5 Year Programme and the elimination of costly new building schemes.

Two factors should be kept in mind in assessing the Housing needs generally (1) the decreasing average number of persons per house as a family unit, (2) the increasing number of family houses occupied by one person living alone.

Slum Clearance.

1st September 1955 was the operative date for the commencement of the 5 Year Slum Clearance Programme.

This Programme in so far as Arnold is concerned affects a total of 462 houses, being approximately 5.7% of the total houses in the district.

The First year Programme approved by the Council and submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in accordance with Part 1 (para. 3) of Circular 55/54, is appended in detail.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTIES.

Demolition Orders Operative—Occupied. Houses.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 | 1 Seven Stars Yard, Calverton Road. |
| 5 | 12, 15, 17, 18 and 19 Draytons Yard, Front Street. |
| 1 | 18 Cross Street. |
| 2 | 2 and 3 Walters Yard, Front Street. |
| 2 | 1 and 2 Hortons Yard, St. Albans Road. |

Proposed Individual Demolition Orders.

- 2 81 and 83 Calverton Road.
- 3 1—3 Rose Cottages, Surgey's Lane.
- 1 22 Clumber Avenue, Mapperley.
- 1 39 Clumber Avenue, Mapperley.
- 5 22—30 Cross Street.

—
12
—

Proposed Clearance Areas.

C.A. 1.

- 3 1—3 Robin Hood Villas, Church Street.
- 4 4—7 Robin Hood Villas, Church Street.
- 2 4 and 6 Church Street.
- 1 2 Church Street.
- 3 162—166 Front Street.
- 2 1 and 3 Coppice Road.
- 1 5 Coppice Road.
- 1 158 Front Street.

—
17
—

C.A. 2.

- 3 2—6 Church Lane.
- 3 1—5 Calverton Road.
- 2 7 and 9 Calverton Road.

—
8
—

C.A. 3.

- 8 1—8 Albion Terrace, Surgey's Lane.

—
—

C.A. 4.

- 2 36 and 38 Calverton Road.
- 4 1—7 Queen Street.
- 2 9 and 11 Queen Street.
- 2 15 and 17 Queen Street.

—
10
—

C.A. 5.

1	136 Front Street.
3	138—142 Front Street.
1	7 Morris's Yard, Front Street.
3	8, 9 and 10 Morris's Yard, Front Street.
1	148 Front Street.
2	94 and 96 Stanfields Yard, Front Street.

—
11
=

Summary.

Proposed Individual Demolition Orders under Section 11 of the Housing Act 1936	23 houses
Proposed Clearance Orders under Part III of the Housing Act 1936	54 „
	—
Total ..	77 „
	==

This Five Year Programme is in my opinion capable of being carried out, although at the time of writing this Report I am afraid the Rate of Interest on Loans ($5\frac{3}{4}\%$ P.W.L.B.) for new building programmes, even allowing for the Slum Clearance subsidy of £22 1s. 0d. per house, is such that ultimate Rents will be beyond the means of at least 50% of the persons living in slum cottages, usually aged widows, widowers, or old age pensioners, whose wage earning capacity can be regarded as Nil. This may have the effect of slowing down the completion of the programme according to schedule.

Waiting List for Council Houses.

A. <i>Families without separate Homes.</i>	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
Living with Parents	184	218	224	245	311
„ in Rooms	96	106	121	109	105
Single Persons	200	183	177	188	181
Living in Rooms outside U.D. .	95	106	102	114	105
	—	—	—	—	—
	575	613	624	656	702
B. <i>Families with separate Homes:</i>					
Resident Householders ..	129	165	197	235	234
House-holders residing outside U.D.	21	26	31	37	28
	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	725	804	852	928	964
	==	==	==	==	==

Housing Progress.

	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
New Council Houses Occupied ..	79	91	120	149	60
Re-lets of existing houses ..	11	15	20	20	11
Total ..	90	106	140	169	71
Exchange of tenancies (families) ..	52	56	38	28	28
T.B. cases or families re-housed ..	—	2	8	4	2

Houses owned by Local Authority.

Pre-War Housing.

Arnot Hill Road	12 houses
Grove Estate	119 „
St. Albans Road	18 „
Brookfield Estate	277 „
Ravenswood Road (Slum Clearance) ..	28 „
„ „ (Bungalows Aged Persons) ..	10 „
Bond Street Area (Slum Clearance) ..	8 „
Coppice Road (Slum Clearance) ..	64 „
Total ..	536

Post War Housing (31st December, 1946/1955).

Ravenswood Estate	166 „
Coppice Rd. (Howbeck and Kiddier Rd.) ..	22 „
„ „ (Pre-fabricated)	50 „
Furlong Street (Aluminium)	22 „
Killisick Estate	393 „
Furlong Street Flats	8 „
Nursery Road	28 „
Cross Street (including 52 non-traditional)	141 „
Cross Street Flats	16 „
Oxclose Estate, No. 1	132 „
Cross Street Shops and Flats	4 „
Allens Walk	2 „
Oxclose Estate No. 2 (incl. 8 non-trad.) ..	26 „
Total ..	1,010
Total ..	1,546

Housing Repairs.

I am indebted to Mr. R. A. Brown, for the following extract from his Financial Statement for the year ending 31st March, 1956:—

Amounts expended on various trades :—

	1955-56	1954-55	1953-54	1952-53	1951-52
Electricity and Gas ..	53	98	84	68	97
Builder and Carpenter ..	2,344	3,179	2,222	2,819	2,715
Painter (Council) ..	766	514	1,347	824	890
Plumber	1,466	2,799	1,964	1,948	1,548
General repairs and other items (Council) ..	1,560	1,244	856	800	757
50 Pre-fabs	226	1,578	—	—	—
Total ..	<u>£6,415</u>	<u>£9,412</u>	<u>£6,473</u>	<u>£6,459</u>	<u>£6,007</u>

Housing Statistics.

Number of New Houses erected during the year:

(a) Total houses erected	236
(i.) By the Local Authority	79
(ii.) By other Local Authorities	0
(iii.) By Private Enterprise	157
(iv) By Coal Industry Housing Association ..	0

1. *Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for Housing Defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	931
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	1,693
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	77
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	83
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	77
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ..	477

2. *Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notice:*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	471
---	-----

3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the year:*

A. Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	0
---	---

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
--	--

(a) By owners	0
-----------------------	---

(b) By local authority in default of owners	0
---	---

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	69
--	----

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
---	--

(a) By owners	47
-----------------------	----

(b) By local authority in default of owners	4
---	---

C. Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Acts, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	0
---	---

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	11
--	----

(3) Number of houses closed under voluntary Undertakings by Owner	3
---	---

D. Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
--	---

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0
---	---

4. *Housing Act, 1936—Part IV.—Overcrowding:*

No reliable information is available, other than that the serious overcrowding existing in the immediate post war years has been abated.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Ice Cream.

Sixty-eight premises are registered in the District for the manufacture and/or sale of ice cream, an addition of 5 as compared with 1954.

Manufacturer (Heat Treatment)	..	1
Manufacturers (Complete Cold Mix)	..	6
Retailers	.. .. .	61
		<hr/>
Total	..	68
		<hr/>

Inspections.—29 inspections were made during the year.

Samples.

Twenty-nine samples of ice cream and one iced lolly were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Nottingham, during the year. All samples taken were as served to the general public.

	<i>No. of Samples</i>	RESULTS			
		<i>Grade I</i>	<i>Grade II</i>	<i>Grade III</i>	<i>Grade IV</i>
Manufacturers (Heat Treatment)	2	2	—	—	—
„ (Cold Mix) ..	11	5	4	1	1
Retailers	16	11	5	—	—
Total 1955 ..	29	18	9	1	1
„ 1954 ..	67	48	15	3	1
„ 1953 ..	56	43	4	7	2
„ 1952 ..	42	38	3	1	—
„ 1951 ..	45	31	9	5	—
„ 1950 ..	53	29	15	5	—

In respect of the two unsatisfactory ice cream samples, both obtained from a local manufacturer using a complete cold mix powder, no definite reason can be recorded why these samples failed to pass but it might be added, with significance, that following a “pep talk” to the retailer/manufacturer on the necessity at all times of maintaining the highest possible standard of sterilisation and cleanliness two subsequent samples were satisfactory.

Iced Lollies.

Only one sample was submitted to the Public Health Laboratory which passed the Presumptive Coli test.

Milk and Dairies.

The number of dairies and distributors registered by the Council at 31st December, 1955 were as follows :

Distributors with Dairy premises	10
„ Shops	22
„ from outside the Urban District ..	7
	<hr/>
Total ..	39
	<hr/>

LICENCES.—The following licences were in operation at the end of the year.

	<i>Dealers Licence.</i>	<i>Supplementary Licence.</i>
Pasteurised Milk	16	7
Sterilised Milk	23	8
Tuberculin Tested Milk ..	11	7
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ..	50	22
		<hr/>
		72
		<hr/>

Sampling.

The following table summarises the 59 samples of milk obtained by the Department during the year and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Nottingham for bacteriological examination under prescribed tests.

<i>Designation.</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Meth. blue test</i>		<i>Phosphatase</i>		<i>Turbidity</i>	
		<i>Passed</i>	<i>Failed</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>Failed</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>Failed</i>
Pasteurised	28	28	—	28	—	—	—
T.T. (Pasteurised)	6	6	—	6	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested	11	10	1	—	—	—	—
Sterilised	14	—	—	—	—	14	—
Totals ..	59	44	1	34	—	14	—

In respect of the sample of Tuberculin Tested milk which failed to pass the prescribed test from enquiries made the failure was probably due to delay in retailing.

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk)
Regulations 1949-53.

I am indebted to Mr. Gregory, Chief Weights and Measures and Food and Drugs Inspector, Notts. County Council, for the following information relating to samples of milk taken by the County Sampling Officers during the year under the above regulations.

Pasteurised, Heat Treated, etc., Milk 50 samples, 46 passed.

Milk samples under Food and Drugs Act, 1938, as to quality, fat content or chemical analysis, details of Mr. Gregory's report will be found on the last page of the report.

Food Inspection.

The department is giving as much time as other duties and available staff permits to this work, although with the new Food Regulations coming into force in 1956 considerably more time will be required in this respect.

Three hundred and twenty-nine visits and inspections (excluding Meat Inspection) were carried out to food premises during the year.

Cleansing and repainting of internal surfaces of premises were found necessary in four instances and four miscellaneous contraventions were remedied.

Unsound Food.

The following summarises the foods examined during the year which were found to be unfit for human consumption and subsequently destroyed after being voluntarily surrendered. No formal seizure of unsound foods was found necessary. 184 Condemnation certificates were issued in respect of the following.

Meat.

Brisket Beef (Cooked)	4 lbs.	Luncheon Meat	..	42 lbs.
Bacon	.. .. 509 lbs.	Ox Tongue	.. ..	163 lbs.
Corned Mutton	.. .. 6 lbs.	Pork Sausage	.. ..	30 lbs.
Corned Beef	.. .. 157 lbs.	Various Meats	.. ..	389 tins
Ham	.. .. 213 lbs., 14 ozs.			

Fruit and Vegetables.

Beetroot	.. .. 4 jars	Various Fruits	.. ..	777 tins
Mixed Pickles	.. .. 4 jars	Various Vegetables		
Red Cabbage	.. .. 2 jars	and Soups	.. ..	677 tins

Fish.

Various tins	24
--------------	-------	----

Miscellaneous.

Biscuits	23½ lbs.	Food Flavouring ..	4 bots.
Cake	25 lbs.	Ketchup	11 bots.
Cheese	1093 lbs. 4 ozs.	Licorice Comforts ..	7 lbs.
„	69 boxes	Lard	28 lbs.
Coconut	6 pkts.	Milk	54 tins
Currants	22 pkts.	Macaroni	3 lbs., 9 ozs.
Cream Cracker biscuits	6 pkts.	Margerine	28 lbs.
Cooking Fat ..	21 lbs.	Milk Tray blocks ..	4 oz.
Chutney	7 jars	Plum Puddings ..	1
Coffee essence powder	5 tins.	Rusks	5 pkts.
Coffee essence ..	2 botts.	Roasted Almonds ..	2 ozs.
Cornflour	2 pkts.	Sauce	1 bot.
Castor Sugar ..	3 lbs.	Sugar	25 lbs.
Chocolate	2 lbs.	Spread	8 jars
Dates	7 pkts.	Tea	5¼ lbs.
Flour	23 lbs.	Tapioca	1 pkt.
Finger Rolls ..	9 pkts.	Vinegar	1 bot.
Food Colouring ..	6 bots.		

Slaughterhouses.

The 4 Annual Licences were renewed during the year. Two premises deal with the requirements of two local butchers, one covers the requirements of a number of branch shops outside the district, and the fourth is wholesale covering a wide area on a considerable scale.

The premises have been well conducted and no complaints have been received.

Sixteen routine inspections were made as apart from visits for purposes of meat inspection.

Meat Inspection.

1955 gives a full years working on this vital work since Meat supplies became de-controlled in July, 1954.

Meat Inspection is a major operation not only in importance but in the amount of time taken up by the technical staff of the Department.

It can be claimed that 100% examination of carcasses has been maintained, but with the staff available, other statutory duties of the Department have been adversely affected.

A total of 1,144 visits were made when a total of 9,939 carcasses were examined as follows :—

Cows	..	787	
Heifers	..	371	
Bullocks	..	719	
		<hr/>	1,877
Calves	..		47
Bulls	..		2
Sheep and Lambs			2,155
Pigs			5,858
		<hr/>	
Total	..		9,939
		<hr/>	

Carcases Condemned.

Cows	..	..	6	..	Pathological Emaciation.
			1	..	Septicæmia.
BULLOCKS	..		1	..	Septicæmia.
			2	..	Generalised T.B.
HEIFERS. ..	..		1	..	Septicæmia.
			1	..	Pathological Emaciation.
			<hr/>		
			12		
			<hr/>		
PIGS	..	..	2	..	Generalised T.B.
			3	..	Septicæmia.
			1	..	Septic Pneumonia.
			1	..	Jaundice.
			1	..	Swine Erysipelas.
			1	..	Moribund.
			1	..	Fever.
			<hr/>		
			10		
			<hr/>		
CALF	..	..	1	..	Emaciation.
LAMB	..	..	1	..	Immaturity—Oedemia.

MEAT INSPECTION.

	Localised T.B.	Congestion	Echinoccus	Abscesses	Distomatosis	Fatty Degeneration	Inflammation	Nephritis	Casualty	Actinomycosis	Angioma	Cysts	Congestion	Pneumonia	TOTAL
BEEF															
Lungs	40	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46
Heads	52	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	69
Livers	22	—	4	29	168	2	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	232
Udder	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Lungs & Heart	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Kidney	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	—	—	—	1	—	—	13
Offals	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
VEAL															
Pluck	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Kidney	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Lungs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Car case of 1 Calf — Emaciation.															

Carcases of 7 Cows
 " " 2 Heifers
 " " 3 Bullocks

} See separate sheet for details.

1 Leg Beef Deep seated Abscess
 2 short forequarters, Lungs and Heart .. Localised T.B.
 Short forequarter of 1 Cow and Offals .. Localised T.B.
 60 lbs. Brisket—Bruising Casualty
 100 lbs. Hindquarter Meat Deep seated bruising
 130 lbs. Loins, Flanks and Steaks Localised T.B.
 75 lbs. Thin Flank and Brisket Oedematous

MEAT INSPECTION.

	Localised T.B.	Inflammation	White Spot	Cirrhosis	Pneumonia	Pericarditis	Fatty Degeneration	Abscess	T.B. Glands	Mastitis	Nephritis	Flukes	Parasites	TOTAL
PORK														
Head	55	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	58
Kidney	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Pluck	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Liver	—	—	7	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Offals	9	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Lungs	8	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Heart	4	—	—	—	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Udder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	3
	Carcases of 10 Pigs.	SPL EEN —1	Abn	ormal	Size.	6 Hinds	(192 lbs.)	T.B.	Glands.					
MUTTON														
Liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	6	11
Kidney	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Carcase of 1 Lamb.													

Slaughter of Animals Act 1933.

Slaughter of Animals (Amendment) Act 1954.

At the end of 1954, 19 Licences for slaughter-men to slaughter or stun animals were in existence. Fourteen renewals of Licences and two additional licences were granted during 1955 making 16 in all, a reduction of three on the previous year.

No contraventions or cases of cruelty were observed during the year. Stunning by electrical “clippers” has been adopted in two slaughter-houses for pigs and sheep, the Cash Captive Bolt Humane Killer is used for Cattle.

**Extract from the Report of the Chief Inspector, Nottinghamshire County Council Weights and Measures
and Food and Drugs Department for the year ending 31st December, 1955, under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938**

Articles obtained for Examination and Analysis	No. OF SAMPLES					Result of Analysis (Adulterated and Sub-standard Samples)	Proceedings if any, taken in respect of Adulterated or Sub-Standard Samples
	Obtained	Submitted to Public Analyst	Tested by Inspector	Genuine	Adul- terated or Sub- Standard		
Apricots, Dried ..	1	1	—	1	—		
Butter ..	1	1	—	1	—		
Butter Drops ..	1	1	—	1	—		
Cheese, Imported ..	2	2	—	2	—		
Christmas Pudding ..	1	1	—	1	—		
Cinnamon, Ground ..	1	1	—	1	—		
Creamed Rice ..	2	2	—	2	—		
Currants ..	1	1	—	1	—		
Fruit Pie ..	1	1	—	1	—		
Glucose Tablets ..	1	1	—	1	—		
Ice Cream ..	1	1	—	1	—		
Icing Sugar ..	1	1	—	1	—		
Jelly Cream ..	1	1	—	1	—		
Lard ..	1	1	—	1	—		
Lemon, Glycerine and Honey Compound ..	1	1	—	1	—		
Lemon Sponge Pudding ..	1	1	—	1	—		
Lunch Cheese ..	1	1	—	1	—		

Articles obtained for Examination and Analysis	NO. OF SAMPLES					Result of Analysis (Adulterated and Sub-standard Samples)	Proceedings if any, taken in respect of Adulterated or Sub-Standard Samples
	Obtained	Submitted to Public Analyst	Tested by Inspector	Genuine	Adulterated or Sub-standard		
Milk	111	—	111	89	22	The 22 sub-standard samples were found to be deficient of the prescribed standard due to natural causes.	Appropriate action has been taken in these cases.
Milk, Condensed ..	1	1	—	1	—		
Mixed Cut Peel ..	1	1	—	1	—		
Orange Drink ..	1	1	—	1	—		
Peas, Processed ..	2	2	—	2	—		
Pickles	1	1	—	1	—		
Red Currant Jelly ..	1	1	—	1	—		
Rice	1	1	—	1	—		
Sage, Dried	1	1	—	1	—		
Sago, Creamed ..	1	1	—	1	—		
Sardines in Tomato ..	1	1	—	1	—		
Sauce.. .. .	1	1	—	1	—		
Sausage, Beef and Pork ..	1	1	—	1	—		
Sausage, Pork ..	3	3	—	3	—		
Sausage, Tomato ..	1	1	—	1	—		
Sponge Mixture ..	1	1	—	1	—		
Steak and Kidney Pie ..	3	3	—	2	1	Contained only 14% meat.	Manufacturers Cautioned.
Sweets	2	2	—	2	—		
Swiss Rolls	1	1	—	1	—		
Travel Sickness Tablets ..	1	1	—	1	—		
Whiskey	2	2	—	2	—		
Totals	157	46	111	134	23		

